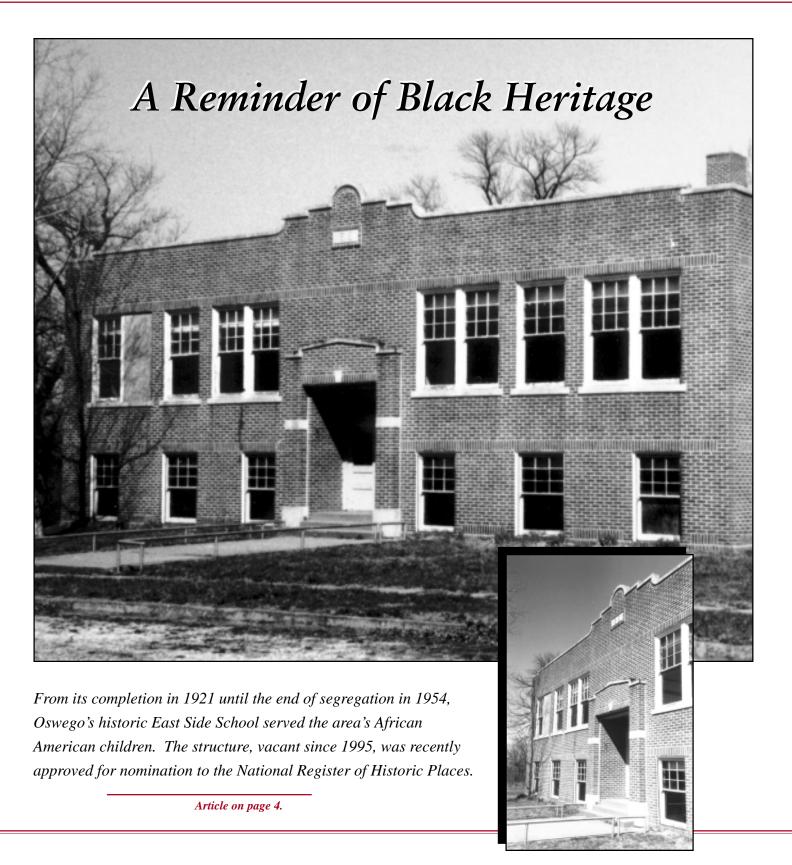
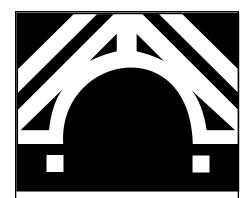


Kansas Preservation

Newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division • Kansas State Historical Society





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KANSAS PRESERVATION

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National Register Update

Since the last update printed in the May-June 2001 issue of *Kansas Preservation*, a total of 36 Kansas properties have been added to the National Register of Historic Places, raising the state's total to 772. The full list can be viewed on the KSHS web site at www.kshs.org/resource/natregak.htm.

Five were railroad depots added as part of the Railroad Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Submission:

Atchison County

Santa Fe Freight Depot, 200 S. Tenth, Atchison

Harvey County

Santa Fe Depot, 116 E. First, Halstead

Kingman County

Santa Fe Depot, 201 E. Sherman, Kingman

Morris County

Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Depot, 512 E. Main, Council Grove

Osborne County

Missouri Pacific Depot, 710 Railroad, Downs

Twelve were county courthouses added as part of the County Courthouses of Kansas Multiple Property Submission:

Butler County

Butler County Courthouse, 205 W. Central, El Dorado

Cheyenne County

Cheyenne County Courthouse, 212 E. Washington, St. Francis

Comanche County

Comanche County Courthouse, 201 S. New York Avenue, Coldwater

Grant County

Grant County Courthouse, 108 S. Glenn, Ulysses

Jewell County

Jewell County Courthouse, 307 N. Commercial, Mankato

Leavenworth County

Leavenworth County Courthouse, 300 Walnut, Leavenworth

Osborne County

Osborne County Courthouse, 423 W. Main, Osborne

Republic County

Republic County Courthouse, bounded by "M" St., Eighteenth St., "N" St. and Nineteenth St., Belleville

Rice County

Rice County Courthouse, 101 W. Commercial, Lyons

Rooks County

Rooks County Courthouse, 115 N. Walnut,

Wabaunsee County

Wabaunsee County Courthouse, 215 Kansas, Alma

Wyandotte County

Wyandotte County Courthouse, 710 N. 7th, Kansas City

The other properties added recently:

Atchison County

Amelia Earhart Historic District, Atchison

Clay County

Auld Stone Barn, 255 Utah Road, Wakefield vicinity

Cowley County

St. John's Lutheran College Girls' Dormitory, 6th and Gary, Winfield

Crawford County

Whitesitt-Shirk Historic District, 116 and 120 E. Lindburg, Pittsburg

Dickinson County

First Presbyterian Church, 300 N. Mulberry, Abilene

Hotel Sunflower, 409 NW 3rd, Abilene St. John's Episcopal Church, 519 N. Buckeye, Abilene

United Building, 300 N. Cedar, Abilene

Douglas County

Bailey Hall, Jayhawk Drive and Sunflower Road, University of Kansas, Lawrence Eugene F. Goodrich House, 1711 Massachusetts, Lawrence Witter S. McCurdy House, 909 W. 6th, Lawrence

Ellis County

Fort Fletcher Stone Arch Bridge, 4.8 miles south of Walker

Merchants Bank of Ellis, 822 Washington, Ellis

Hodgeman County

Hodgeman County Courthouse, 500 Main, Jetmore (added to the County Courthouses of Kansas MPS)

Leavenworth County

Leavenworth Downtown Historic District, roughly Cherokee, Delaware, Fifth, and Shawnee Streets, Leavenworth Leavenworth Historic Industrial District, roughly Third, Choctaw, Second, and Cherokee Streets, Leavenworth

McPherson County

John R. Wright House, 322 W. Marlin, McPherson

Morris County

Little John Creek Reserve, E ½, Sec. 29, T16S, R9E, Council Grove vicinity

Shawnee County

Curtis Junior High School, 316 NW Grant,



(Above) The foundation of the McCormick School in Wichita will be repaired with the assistance of a grant for \$86,400. (Right) The Smoky Valley Roller Mill in Lindsborg will receive a Heritage Trust Fund grant of \$36,171, principally for window repair.



On May 11, 2002 the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review made its recommendations for the 2002 round of Heritage Trust Fund (HTF) grants. The Board recommended \$955,957 for 14 projects distributed across the state. In this round the program received 51 eligible applications requesting a total of \$3,537,106.

The Augusta Arts Council will use its \$33,500 grant to repair the marquee of the Augusta Theater. The project also will involve the installation of neon lighting and the restoration of the original Art Deco design of the marquee.

As is usually the case, a large proportion of the available funds was dedicated to masonry repair. A \$7,400 grant will assist the City of Medicine Lodge in the preservation of the Carry Nation House. The work will focus on repointing and repair of sections of the exterior brick walls and replacement some soft bricks in the chimney.

A \$90,000 grant will fund masonry repair and repointing of the Manhattan Carnegie Library Building. The project also will involve masonry testing and repair of the column bases and trim.

Article prepared by Carl Magnuson, grants manager for the Cultural Resources Division.

Two grants, each in the amount of \$90,000, were provided to Marion County and Osborne County for stone repair and repointing of their courthouses as well as step repair. In addition, the work on the Osborne County Courthouse would include roof repair over the north entry and finial repair.

Roofing projects also were well represented. A \$90,000 grant awarded to the Leavenworth Historical Museum Association will be used to replace the roof and recreate missing dormers of the Fred Harvey House.

Another \$90,000 grant will repair the clay tile roof at the Harper County Courthouse in Anthony.

A new slate roof will be installed at the McInteer Villa in Atchison with the assistance of a \$90,000 grant.

The City of Goodland will use its \$41,568 award to repair the clay tile roof of the Goodland Carnegie Library. This project will include masonry cleaning and repointing as well.

A \$90,000 grant will fund the second phase of a window repair project for the Franklin County Courthouse in Ottawa.

Most of the \$36,171 awarded for the preservation of the Smoky Valley Roller

Augusta Theater Augusta Carry Nation House
Medicine Lodge Carnegie Libraries Manhattan & Goodland Marion County Courthouse Marion Osborne County Courthouse Osborne Fred Harvey House
Leavenworth Harper County Courthouse

Anthony McOnteer Villa Atchison Franklin County Courthouse
Ottawa Smoky Valley Roller Mill Lindsborg Lindsborg

Gilmore/Kent Farm

Highland

McCormick School

Wichita Phillip Hardware Store

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14 National Register Nominations Approved



The Midland Hotel in Wilson, Ellsworth County, is currently undergoing rehabilitation. The 1899 building was recently approved for National Register nomination.

The Grenola Mill and Elevator, which is shown here in a circa 1920 photo, was approved for National Register nomination. The complex has been used as a local museum since 1990.

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review held its regular quarterly meeting on Saturday, May 11, 2002, at the Topeka-Shawnee County Public Library. The board recommended that \$955,957 in Heritage Trust Fund grants be awarded to fourteen projects around the state (see article on page 2). The board also evaluated fourteen nominations for National Register eligibility. Thirteen were approved and one, the Freeman-Zumbrunn House in Dickinson County, was tabled for additional information.

Preparation of the nomination for the Doniphan County Courthouse Square Historic District in Troy was funded by a Historic Preservation Fund grant to the Doniphan County Heritage Commission. The district was nominated for its historical association with the growth and development of Troy and Doniphan County and for its architectural significance as a county courthouse square containing examples of 19th and early 20th century commercial, public, and residential architecture.

The Grenola Mill and Elevator in Grenola, Elk County, was nominated for its association with small family farms in southeastern Kansas and for its architectural significance as a complex that includes a 1909 studded, balloon frame country grain elevator, mixing room, and warehouse. The complex has been the Grenola Elevator Museum since 1990.

The Midland Hotel at 414 26th Avenue in Wilson, Ellsworth County, was nominated for its historical association with the growth and development of Wilson, and for its architectural significance as an example of a limestone vernacular structure. The hotel was originally built in 1899 and was rebuilt after being gutted

by fire in 1902. In 1915 the hotel was augmented by a frame addition with brick veneer. It closed in 1988. A rehabilitation project is currently underway.

The East Side School at 3rd and Iowa in Oswego, Labette County, is nominated for its association with the growth and development of the public school system in Oswego (see page 4). Built in 1921 expressly for the education of African-American children, the building was a segregated facility until the 1954 Supreme Court decision ending segregation. After that date East Side School was utilized as an integrated junior high school until 1995. The Historic Preservation Society of Labette County is working with the current owner, the City of Oswego, to develop the building as a black heritage museum.

Utilizing a grant from the Kansas Historic Preservation Office, the City of Leavenworth submitted nominations for five local historic districts. These residential districts are the Arch Street Historic District, North Broadway Historic District, South Esplanade Historic District, Third Avenue Historic District, and Union Park Historic District. All of these

Doniphan County Courthouse Square Historic District Doniphan County Grenola Mill and Elevator Elk County Midland Hotel Ellsworth County East Side School Labette County Five Historic Residential Districts City of Leavenworth Edward M. Kelly House & Riverview Apartments Sedgwick County Fire Station #2 Shawnee County Old Bonner Springs High

Wyandotte County

Oswego's Historic East Side School is Nominated to National Register

The East Side School (c. 1921) is nominated to the National Register for its historical association with the growth and development of the public school system in Oswego. Until the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* decision mandating integration, separate schools for whites and African Americans were the norm. East Side School is a well-constructed brick building erected in 1921 expressly for African American children of the Oswego area.

The building provides a good example, with very little modification, of an educational facility constructed for a minority race in rural southeast Kansas. Located at the corner of 3rd and Iowa Streets, the red brick building stands as an eclectic interpretation of the Neo-Classical style. The structural walls are clay tile masonry with an exterior brick veneer. The quality of its construction and materials, its architectural style, and its placement alone on an entire half city block surrounded by lawn, trees, open

space and single-family residences also attest to the attention paid to an educational facility of that day.

In the years just prior to 1921, there were two school buildings in Oswego. One was a brick structure known as West Side

School (built 1912) at 4th and Pennsylvania Streets in which grades 1-12 were taught. African American students were taught in the other school, thought to be of frame construction, located at 3rd and Iowa Streets. In 1921, two new schools were built in Oswego. A new brick East

Side School replaced (on the same site) the former East Side School and a new high school was built. The latter building still stands and serves as Oswego Middle School today. The old West Side School was ultimately demolished.

East Side School cost just over \$17,000 to build, and it was dedicated and opened with much fanfare by the people of Oswego, as evidenced by early newspaper accounts. Apparently the town took pride in providing such fine, "separate but equal" educational facilities.

Official public notice of completion of the new African American school building was provided in the *Oswego Independent* of April 8, 1921, in a story about a meeting of the board of

The building was used continuously from 1921 to 1954 and attended solely by African American children.

Following the Supreme Court's ruling mandating school integration in 1954, Oswego began utilizing East Side as a

junior high for both blacks and whites.

education. The headline reads "New Building is Accepted — East Side Grade School Structure was Formally Accepted by Board of Education Friday — Cost Less than Contract Price — A Com-

mencement Speker [sic] Secured."

This article mentions the completed East Side School building's supervising engineer, a Mr. Smith, along with contrac-

tors Sargent and Gibson.

According to this account, the total cost of the school building was \$17,128.50. Of interest to the historian is the fact that the final cost was \$420.50

under the initial contract price. The reason given for the cost reduction: "certain good materials from the old building, approved by the engineer, were

used and credited" referring to the previous school building which East Side School replaced.

Later articles reporting the new grade school's dedication appeared the same year (1921). It is unknown whether

classes were actually held in the school for the remainder of the 1920-21 school year, or if the first students at East Side School attended in August of 1921.

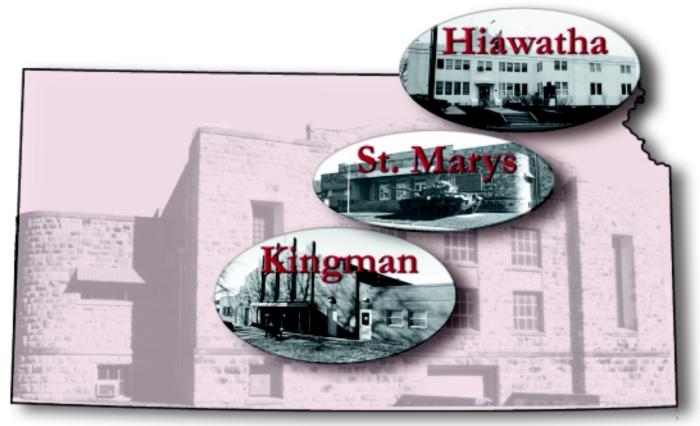
On September 23, 1921, both the *Oswego Democrat* and the *Oswego Independent* reported the dedication ceremony of the new school under the headlines, "Colored School Dedicated" and "Dedicated Colored Schools."

Descriptions of the school mention that it was "brilliantly lighted from



The article is based on a National Register nomination by Robin Oldham, a founding member of the Historic Preservation Society of Labette County. The organization intends to redevelop the building as a black heritage museum.

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Historic Kansas Armories

Ask any Kansan how the local armory is used and you'll get answers as varied as the buildings themselves. Although most recognize that National Guard armories are intended primarily as training and storage facilities for local Guard units, the general population also sees the nearby armory as a gymnasium and gathering place for dances, meetings, family reunions, and community events. Designed to be purely functional, these buildings also act as landmarks and hubs for their cities, supporting a variety of uses by the military and civilian population.

Many of Kansas' historic armories have been drastically altered or replaced by modern facilities, but three of the earliest armories have been identified as eligible for nomination to the National Register. These armories in Hiawatha, Kingman, and St. Marys are all more than 50 years old, have maintained their integrity, and are historically and architecturally significant.

The Kansas National Guard has its roots in the volunteer units that assisted the Union army during the Civil War, the regiments formed to counter Indian threats to settlers and early militia units. It wasn't until 1903 that a formal National Guard was created to serve as the reserve

component of the U.S. Army, placing state units under the supervision of federal authorities and establishing standards of training. The need for training facilities led to the creation in many Kansas communities of regularly-used armories for drilling and equipment storage. Although most of these were located in rented or borrowed facilities, they were the forerunners of the modern-day Kansas National Guard armories.

Kansas Guardsmen served during the Mexican Border Crisis of 1916 and then fought in France during World War I. During the Depression, hard times in Kansas meant more community support and full unit strength for local companies. Besides providing local paychecks, the Guard's organization helped stem the rash of bank robberies throughout the state since, at the time, the Guard often had manpower and equipment superior to county law enforcement agencies.

A general strengthening of the U.S. military began in the 1930s, with the military infrastructure benefitting from federally funded programs such as the Works Progress Administration. Franklin Roosevelt's WPA work projects impacted hundreds of communities with the construction of bridges, schools, stadiums,

museums, and National Guard armories. Thus, a wave of new armory construction began in the mid-1930s, impacting not only Kansas, but also the entire country.

Kingman

While all three armories were of the same era, the Kingman armory was not built with WPA funds. The Kingman armory was built in 1937 with only municipal funds. The obvious need for a new armory became clear in early 1937 when Kingman's Company L of the 137th Infantry Regiment was given orders by the government to vacate the building rented for armory use. *The Kingman Journal* accurately summarized the dilemma:

The present quarters in the Fowler building on Ave. A west has been severely criticized by the higher military authorities as lacking in many of the requirements that a first class military unit should have. Moreover, the owner of the building is not satisfied with the amount of the rent he is receiving and has signified his willingness to grant a long time lease only on condition that the rental be materially increased. This, the government



(Top) The Assembly Hall of the Kingman Armory is shown here, looking to the west. (Bottom) The east facade of the Kingman Armory, which was built in 1937 with local funds.

has positively refused to do, asserting that the present rental is all that can be paid for quarters of this sort. Hence, it appears that sooner or later, Kingman must provide better, and if possible, permanent quarters, or run the risk of having this company transferred to some other town.

A solution had to be found. An idea was proposed that a memorial armory building could be used to house National Guard activities and community events. The city was anxious to retain the local unit, and the idea of a building to house county fairs, dances, and events was quite appealing. Company L successfully campaigned for the bond vote that would bring the funds for armory construction.

After the bond proposition passed, construction rapidly progressed and the cornerstone was laid on Armistice Day, November 11, 1937. Kingman stores

were closed for the occasion and schools dismissed students at noon. The day culminated with a parade from the high school to the armory, a concert by the high school band, benedictions, speeches, and a flag raising.

Kingman was justifiably proud of its status as the first municipality in Kansas to build its own armory. Upon inspecting the building in April of 1938, regimental commander Col. Charles Browne stated, "For fifteen years I visited this company; it had the poorest accommodations of any company in the state. Now it has this fine building and it has the distinction of being the only company in the state to have an armory built by the city in which it is located."

Hiawatha

The Hiawatha National Guard armory received enthusiastic backing from its inception. The very large structure, begun in 1938 and built with WPA

The National Guard of Kansas contracted with the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) in 1996 for a cultural resources survey of the Kansas Army National Guard (KSARNG) installation consisting of various properties owned, operated, or used by KSARNG. The primary purpose of the study was to survey, identify, and record all significant cultural resources owned, used, or impacted by KSARNG. The study was intended to fulfill the Guard's obligations as required under the National Historic Preservation Act, as well as other laws.

As a result of the contract, KSHS staff surveyed and inventoried all 70 KSARNG sites and evaluated each for historical significance. A final report entitled "Kansas Army National Guard Cultural Resources Survey" was submitted by KSHS staff member Randall M. Thies last year. The survey identified 58 armories, with only three built before World War II; these three armories in Hiawatha, Kingman, and St. Marys were determined eligible for nomination to the National Register.

A collection of Cold War armories constructed under the leadership of Adjutant General Joe Nickell between 1951 and 1972 were also deemed significant and will soon be old enough for Register consideration. A future article in Kansas Preservation will address the post-1951 "Nickell's armories."

This article is based on the Multiple Property Documentation form entitled "National Guard Armories of Kansas," written by Susan Jezak Ford. This document paves the way for the state and local communities to recognize, protect, and preserve the National Guard armories of Kansas.

assistance, was planned to serve as a community center and as headquarters for a National Guard unit and Naval Reserve unit. The design was quite modern in appearance and the building would be large enough to house basketball games, large meetings, dances, and the town's agricultural fairs.

Even before the building was officially approved in Washington or construction begun, it was dedicated by the town's raucous German band, who assembled in the early hours one Tuesday in June 1938. *The Hiawatha Daily World* dutifully reported:

"The idea," Bandmaster Beans explained to a reporter who dumbfounded *The World* office clock by showing up before 6 a.m., "is that we decided to dedicate the armory before anyone else got a chance. We have placed an official sign there, saying the place has been dedicated. No matter what may be done from now on about the armory, she's certainly dedicated!"

The building project employed a crew of 50 men as work continued through 1940. The early completion of the building's shell allowed work to progress through the winter despite poor weather. Local excitement grew as the armory neared completion. The Hiawatha Fall Festival—a combination of agricultural and horticultural displays—was held in the unfinished building in August 1940.

One of the armory's most detailed final touches was the laying of the drill floor. Installed in September 1940, the floor was remarkable in its modernity. Interlocking hardwood planks were laid over poured concrete, using no nails. The floor, measuring 89 feet by 98 feet, was as large as that of a typical college gymnasium's, an impressive size for the increasingly popular sport of high school basketball.

When completed in September 1940, the monolithic concrete building would include the drill floor, several garages, two supply rooms, a band practice hall, a band storage room, a naval reserve room, three dining rooms, a kitchen, basement and several offices. The final cost of the enormous building was \$123,000 with the WPA paying \$76,000 of the outlay. Upon completion, ownership was transferred to the National Guard, with the agreement that the building would be maintained by the Guard but frequently rented by the community.

St. Marys

Construction of the St. Marys armory was mired in the shortages of supplies and manpower that plagued the home front during World War II. Ground was



(Top) The 1938 Hiawatha Armory was built with WPA assistance. The view is of the east front

(Right) View of the west and south facades of the Hiawatha Armory.



broken for the armory in late April 1941 just south of US Highway 24, which still serves as the town's main street. Men were immediately employed to begin digging the foundation and to search for suitable stone at the Strosnider Quarry seventeen miles north of St. Marys.

The estimated cost of construction was set at \$55,000, with the bulk of funds coming from the WPA. Within two months of breaking ground it was evident that costs would rise, requiring city fathers to ask for (and receive) additional funds from the WPA. As construction commenced, 65 men were employed on the project during the first summer. The payroll fell to 35 men during the winter of 1942 when duties were restricted to the cutting and laying of stone.

World War II began to take its toll on the St. Marys armory project in the spring of 1942. The *St. Marys Star* reported, "The ever increasing demands of war pinched the construction prospects at the Armory last week when Uncle Sam bore down even heavier on the country's supply of building material." The missing pieces were plumbing fixtures, supplies suddenly frozen by the War Production Board. The issue was resolved when the priority rating of the armory changed to a Preference Rating at the plea of the City Manager.

By September 1942 the project passed its original completion date and further setbacks occurred. The work crew dwindled to nine men, as labor left the WPA project for better paying jobs in construction, the railroad, and similar private employment. By November, all that remained were "six or seven grayhaired men," according to the St. Marys Star. Work gradually continued as windows were installed and rock coping was added to the walls. When a December 4 presidential directive ordered the complete liquidation of the WPA, the status of the near-completed armory was unclear; however, enough of the armory was finished by April 1, 1943 to house a war bond dance.

The armory was finally dedicated on May 8, 1943. The dedication was a daylong affair, filled with speeches, band performances, demonstrations of war conditions, and jeep rides, followed by a dance. The final cost of providing a home for a unit that was away at war was

\$85,000, but the Drill Hall was proclaimed unanimously as "the most beautiful ball room in half a dozen counties."

PWA Moderne

The design of the Hiawatha, Kingman, and St. Marys armories followed national trends of the late 1930s and early 1940s including the development of clean lines, simple forms, and geometric styles. The three armories were all designed in variations of the PWA Moderne style, an architectural subcategory frequently used on public buildings between 1933 and 1944. PWA Moderne combines the vertical geometry of Art Deco, the horizontal streamlining of Moderne, and the traditionalism of the Beaux Arts.

The floor plans of these three buildings are typical of armories of this era, with an office/classroom area placed adjacent to a large drill floor. The three armories all contain reserved ornament, prominent horizontal features, and noticeable vertical punctuation. Materials used are a combination of the traditional and the modern. The Kingman and St. Marys armories are clad in conventional materials—brick and stone, respectively—and the Hiawatha armory is constructed of poured concrete. All three armories make use of modern materials that include glass block, metal molding, or ornamental concrete. The three buildings are in very good condition and will continue to serve as local landmarks while accommodating the needs of their communities into the future.



(Top) The St. Marys Armory was built in 1941-1943 with WPA assistance. Shown above is the west facade of the building.

(Right) Shown here is the Assembly Hall of the St. Marys Armory, looking to the south.

(Below) View of the south facade of the St. Marys Armory.



Heritage Trust Fund Grants Awarded

 $Continued\ from\ 2$

Mill in Lindsborg will be used for window repair as well. The project also will include repointing of the masonry around the sills and stone wainscot.

An award of \$32,918 will be used to repair the detached cellar at the Gilmore/Kent Farm located near Highland. The work will include excavation around the cellar, stone repointing and relaying, and installation of a waterproof membrane and foundation drain system.

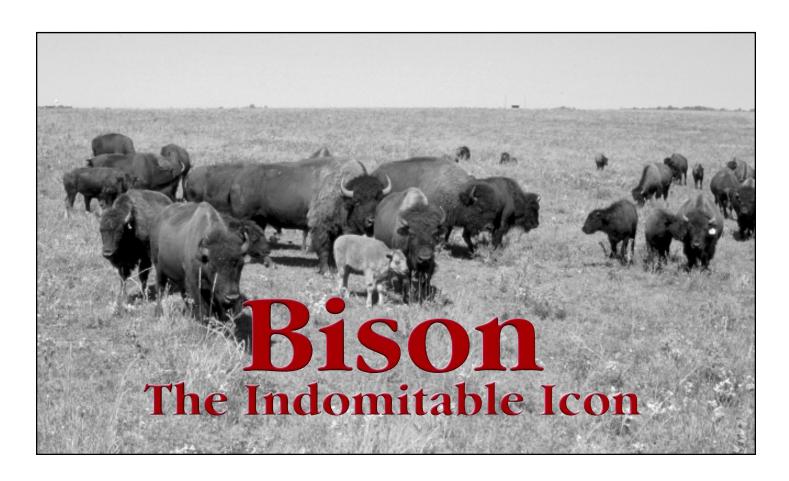
The foundation of McCormick School in Wichita will be repaired with a grant in the amount of \$86,400. This project will include removal of concrete from around the foundation, installation of a drainage system, repointing of foundation joints, and the addition of a graded slope for drainage.

The \$88,000 awarded for the preservation of the Phillip Hardware Store in Hays will be used for masonry cleaning and repointing, window repair, application of a roof coating, and sidewalk replacement.



The Phillip Hardware Store, one of the oldest buildings remaining in Hays, will have an \$88,000 grant for masonry work, window repair, and roof replacement.

The annual application deadline for the Heritage Trust Fund is March 1. For more information contact the Kansas Historic Preservation Office, 6425 SW Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66615 or call (785) 272-8681 Ext. 216.



The bison or buffalo is an enduring animal, having come from the brink of extinction in the latter part of the nineteenth century to a relatively substantial population today. The bison is also a living symbol, or icon, with multiple meanings to different people.

The association of bison with American Indians is a firmly established and widely known image—and with good reason. Archeological evidence and historical accounts show that American Indians living in the Plains hunted bison for a period of some 12,000 years. As has often been noted, all parts of the animal could be used for some purpose: food, clothing, shelter, tools, containers, and ornamentation. Given its long association

This is the second of a two-part article by Martin Stein that examines the theme of Kansas Archeology Week 2002, "Bison: Animal and Icon." Part one provided information about the natural history and nature of the bison, or buffalo as it is more commonly called. Part two looks at the multiple meanings the bison has for different people. Stein is an archeologist with the Cultural Resources Division, whose principal assignment currently is preparing the report for the archeological excavations in the Arkansas City area in the mid-1990s.

with the people who inhabited the Central Plains and its utility to them, it is not surprising that the bison was an integral part of their lives. Buffalo were central characters in stories that were told of their beginnings as tribal people living on earth, and bison figured prominently in ceremonies designed to insure the tribe's continued existence and good fortune.

Bison bone commonly is found as food refuse in prehistoric archeological sites; but bison bones, in particular bison skulls, also are revealed as icons. Perhaps the earliest example of this occurs at the Cooper site along the Canadian River in northwest Oklahoma. There, Folsom hunters trapped herds of bison within a naturally formed, large, steep-sided gully located on the margin of the river valley. Three bison bone beds at the site indicate that the hunters were successful three different times. A bison skull painted with a red zig-zag line, found sandwiched between the bottom most layer of bones and the one above, was interpreted by the excavators to be evidence for ceremonial activities related to bison hunting. This site dates to the period 9000-8000 B.C.

Thousands of years later historic and ethnographic accounts tell of bison skulls used in ceremonial activities related to bison hunting by tribes living within the High Plains or on its border. Skulls were also placed within some earthlodges,

typically located on built-in altars opposite the east-facing entrances, so that the morning light would fall upon them (see earthlodge sketch at right). Such an altar can be seen at the Pawnee Indian Village Museum State Historic Site near Republic, Kansas. Bison were also represented in dances, such as the Buffalo Lodge dance for Arapaho women; there were buffalo societies within tribal organizations; and bison were represented in tribal fetishes, such as the sacred Buffalo Hat or Cap of the Southern Cheyenne.

Today a number of tribes have established herds that are contributing to the increase in bison numbers. The Intertribal Bison Cooperative, based in Rapid City, South Dakota, has 55 member tribes. Included are some tribes, such as the Comanche, whose nineteenth-century ancestors lived and hunted among the extensive herds present at that time; others, such as Taos Pueblo, had more limited access to the herds in historic times. Today's herds represent economic opportunity for the tribes, but the buffalo can also provide ceremonial and spiritual benefits.

The European immigrants and those Americans who settled in the Plains within the former range of the bison herds did not share the Indian tribes' long history with the bison. In fact, many of their settlements were made after the bison had A century ago, the bison was hunted to near extinction. Today the animal continues to rebound and the icon symbolizes strength, history, and perserverance to many different people.

been killed off and the surviving animals confined to a few wildlife preserves. Many of the settlers' experiences with bison were as "bone pickers;" they gathered the numerous bones of the killed animals to sell them in town for cash to supplement their incomes.

The view of the bison in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was summarized by Mrs. Edith Connelly Ross in her chapter on the buffalo, contained in the comprehensive history of the state, *Kansas and Kansans*, published in 1918.

The plains were needed by the increasing number of Americans, to supply homes, and food-stuffs for the rest of the world. This could not be while the buffalo roamed them in freedom. As all other factors in the world's progress, the buffalo had to yield to the necessities of man and the advance of his civilization. It is a piteous thing, and a tragic, this passing of the buffalo and the Great Plains. But it had to be. The two were compelled before the coming of the white settler.

But these two—the Great Plains and the buffalo—are fixed features in the romances of the early days. The haze of passing time can never hide them. Indissolubly linked for all the coming ages, they offer yearning memories to the old hunters still living, and rich dreams of the boundless freedom and untrammeled life of pioneer times, to the romancer of the future.

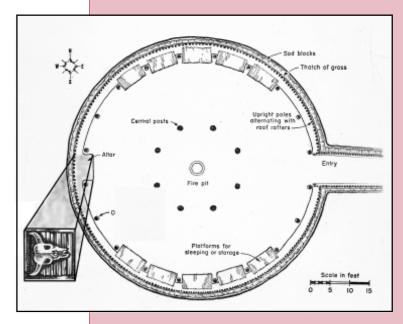
Kansas, as well as other states, recognizes its bison heritage in various ways. The Kansas state song, *Home on the Range*, begins with the phrase, "Oh, give me a home, where the buffalo roam." The state flag and state seal include bison in a tableau, and some 40 years after Mrs. Ross' observations were published, the legislature designated the buffalo the state animal of Kansas.

Buffalo are depicted as school mascots in seven Kansas high schools: Atwood, Belleville, Garden City, LaCygne-Prairie View, Meade, Onaga, and Wichita Southeast (Golden Buffalos). There are no bison mascots, however.

Bison statues, bison in bas-relief, and bison as architectural details can be seen in different parts of the state. The "Great White Buffalo" statue by Lumen



A statue located outside the main entrance to the building depicts the mascot of the Garden City High School Buffalos. Seven schools in Kansas use buffalo as their mascot.



An idealized floor plan of a Pawnee earthlodge, showing the placement of posts, central hearth, and altar opposite the entry. Some lodges had bison skulls placed on wooden altars. (Illustration adapted from Figure 8-1, The Lost Universe: Pawnee Life and Culture, by Gene Weltfish and a drawing by Chris Prouty.)



A bas relief tablet set into the base of the "Monarch of the Plains" bison statue at Fort Hays State Historic Site illustrates the nineteenth century railroad's intrusion into the bison's range in western Kansas.

Martin Winter, showing a mounted, spear-carrying American Indian next to a running buffalo, is located at the entrance to the Kansas History Center in Topeka. Pete Felton's bison bull, "Monarch of the Plains," stands solidly near the entrance to Fort Hays State Historic Site and looks eastward at a small display herd of bison, penned along Big Creek on the west side of Hays.

Bison have been used as symbols by the national government, too. The United States Department of the Interior seal, adopted in 1929, has a bison prominent in the



The "Buffalo Nickel" was minted between 1913 and 1938 and continued in circulation for many more years.

foreground, and the United States Postal Service has issued a number of postage stamps with bison as the featured subject. A ten dollar bill, issued at the turn of the century, had a bison bull on the front. More familiar perhaps to most people is the "buffalo nickel," coined in 1913. The coin's designer was quoted in *The Buffalo Book* by Dave Dary:

My first objective was to produce a coin which was truly American, and that could not be confused with the currency of any other country. I made sure, therefore, to use none of the attributes that other nations had used in the past. And, in my search for symbols, I found no motif with the boundaries of the United States so distinctive as the American buffalo.

Suggested Reading

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1963 *The Southern Cheyennes*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

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1973 The Buffalo in Kansas. *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, 39(3):305-344.

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DeMallie, Raymond J. (Editor)

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Wedel, Waldo R.

1986 Central Plains Prehistory: Holocene Environments and Culture Change in the Republican River Basin. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

Weltfish, Gene

1965 *The Lost Universe: Pawnee Life and Culture.* University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

Selected Web Resource

www.intertribalbison.org

East Side School

Continued from 4

basement to the top floor" and "the auditorium in the building was inadequate to accommodate all who came." The description also states that the rooms were decorated in purple and white, the school colors.

Professor D.M. Bowen of Pittsburg (Kansas) Normal School spoke at the event. According to the Oswego Democrat, Professor Bowen spoke "of the splendid schools provided for the colored children of the city, stating that it was the best in this section and it was the best colored school in the state." The reporter added that the professor "was well pleased with the interest that the colored people were taking in their schools." At the close of the dedication ceremony, Professor B.C. Easter, principal of the East Side School, asked the audience to "inspect the new building of which the colored children are so proud...."

The East Side building is historically significant for the role it played in the

lives of so many African Americans of Labette County from 1921-1954. Children of that era attended the school five days a week for their elementary school years. The act of going to school has been and continues to be the most dominant activity of the emotional, intellectual and physical development of children. For the black children of this era, going daily to a segregated school was perhaps the single most important reinforcement of the separateness in which society held them.

Kansas law regarding segregation in education changed several times before racial segregation was banned by the 1954 *Brown v Board of Education*Supreme Court decision. After 1862, Kansas cities with populations above 7,000 were allowed to segregate elementary schools by race if the local school board felt it advantageous.

Only a limited number of cities were of sufficient population to legally segregate, but many smaller communities attempted to do so. Many school boards believed students would progress faster if segregated by race. However, African American parents began to fight against the issue of segregation as early as 1880. At least 20 segregation related cases came before Kansas courts before *Brown* was filed in 1950. Several cases were decided in favor of plaintiffs when smaller communities illegally segregated schools. The *Brown* case was different from previous cases, because it directly challenged Kansas' authority to pass segregation laws that countered the 14th Amendment.

East Side School was used continuously from 1921 to 1954 and attended solely by African American children. Following the Supreme Court's ruling mandating school integration in 1954, Oswego began utilizing East Side as a junior high for both blacks and whites. It continued in that use until 1995; the construction of a new high school facility resulted in the conversion of the old high school for the junior high. Since 1995 East Side School has not been used except for storage.

Professional and Avocational Archeologists

Honored at Spring Conferences

Flint Hills Archaeological Conference

Dr. Patricia J. O'Brien, professor of anthropology at Kansas State University from 1967 to 1998, was recognized by her colleagues at the 24th Annual Flint Hills Archaeological Conference in Manhattan on April 12-13, 2002. A number of the conference presenters referred to her work, and she was the guest of honor at a dinner and party on Friday evening. At the Saturday morning session Dr. Alfred E. Johnson and Dr. Anta Montet-White, both retired University of Kansas anthropology professors, related reminisces of their 35-year associations with O'Brien. On behalf of the Professional Archaeologists of Kansas, Dr. Donna C. Roper presented her with a gift certificate.

O'Brien earned her Ph.D. from the University of Illinois-Urbana in 1969. Her dissertation concerned the ceramics from a portion of the Cahokia site in Illinois. Her interest in this famous site continued throughout her career. In Kansas O'Brien and Johnson established the Kansas Archaeological Field School. O'Brien and her crews excavated Taylor Mound in Doniphan County and various Woodland mounds in the Manhattan area. She worked on several Smoky Hill aspect sites in the vicinity of Manhattan and Junction City. She investigated Steed-Kisker phase sites, both house and mortuary sites, many associated with the lands for Smithville Lake in the Kansas City area. O'Brien also tackled many miscellaneous archeological projects and continues to study Pawnee myths and sacred places.

The two-day conference included 23 papers on a variety of topics. A number of Kansas State Historical Society staff members presented papers: Randall M. Thies, "Connie's Cache and the Hetzell Biface: Jasper in Northeast Kansas;" Robert J. Hoard, William E. Banks, Rolfe D. Mandel, Michael Finnegan, and Jennifer E. Epperson, "14DO417: An Archaic Burial from East Central Kansas;" William E. Banks, "Use-Wear Analysis of Stone Tools Recovered from 14DO417;" Timothy Weston, "Archeological Survey Along the U.S. Highway 54 Corridor Between Kingman and Pratt in South-Central Kansas;" and C. Tod Bevitt, "The Sangster Collection: Insight into the Pratt Complex."

Two other presenters gave papers about research they are conducting under contract to KSHS: Jim D. Feagins, "New Light on a Copper Shield from a Native American Burial in Central Kansas: An Example of Merchandising Failure in the Indian Trade" and "A Coat of Many Colors or Gilt Buttons and Metal Lace: Evidence from a Kansa Burial at the Blue Earth Village;" and Donna C. Roper, "Changing Perceptions of the Structure of the Salina Burial Pit."

In spring 2003 the 25th Annual Flint Hills Conference will be hosted by the KSHS in Topeka.

Kansas Anthropological Association

Two members of the avocational archeological community were recognized at the Annual Meeting of the Kansas Anthropological Association in Kanopolis on April 20. KAA Certificates of Appreciation were awarded to James A. Huss and Robert L. Thompson of Atchison for their ongoing contributions to archeological research in northeast Kansas and particularly for their work on the successful 2001 Kansas Archeology Training Program field school.

Officers elected for the coming biennium are President Dick Keck of Prairie Village, First Vice-President Sharon Sage of Auburn, Second Vice-President Marsha King of Topeka, Secretary Virginia Rexroad of Hutchinson,

rresident Marsha King of Topeka, Secretary Virginia Rexroad of Hutchinson, Treasurer Vita Tucker of Burlingame, Historian/Recorder Mary Conrad of Kansas City, Librarian Don Rowlison of Studley, and Editor Virginia Wulfkuhle of Topeka. New presidential appointments are Rose Marie Wallen of Lindsborg as certification chairman and Evelyn Reed of Coldwater as newsletter editor.

Following the business meeting, a series of talks were presented: "Hubbell Trading Post" by Harold and Margie Reed of Salina; "The KATP as a 'Corps of Discovery': Archaeological Surveys in Independence Creek, Atchison and



Dr. Patricia J. O'Brien was honored by fellow archeologists at the recent Flint Hills Archaeological Conference.



Dick Keck, president of the Kansas Anthropological Association, (right) presented a Certificate of Appreciation to James A. Huss (left) of Atchison.

Doniphan Counties, 2001" by Dr. Brad Logan, senior curator, University of Kansas Museum of Anthropology; "Early Bison Hunting in Western Kansas" by Jack Hofman, Professor of Anthropology, University of Kansas; "Helping Hands: Excavation of the Scott Site, a Steed-Kisker Phase House in Stranger Creek Valley" by Dr. Brad Logan; "An Archaic Period Burial in Douglas County" by Dr. Robert Hoard, state archeologist, Kansas State Historical Society; and "Preview of the 2002 KATP Field School" by Virginia Wulfkuhle, KSHS public archeologist.

The meeting was held at the Ft. Harker Commanding Officers Quarters, recently acquired by the Ellsworth County Historical Society.

A Sample of Kansas Archeology Week Activities

From Atchison to Wichita, in classrooms and exhibits, field events and conferences, professional and avocational archeologists endeavored to raise awareness of Kansas' archeological heritage in observance of Kansas Archeology Week. Here is just a sample of the activities.

Derby and Topeka Middle School Students Test New Teaching Aid

Puzzles from the Past: Problem Solving through Archeology is a new Kansas State Historical Society traveling resource trunk designed to introduce some basic archeological concepts and information into the middle school classroom. During Kansas Archeology Week prototypes of the trunk were sent to two classroom teachers, Jared Hartter at Derby Middle School and Kelly Kelley at Topeka Collegiate School. They each

elected to test several of the six lessons presented in the trunk, all of which are linked to the Kansas State Board of Education Standards. Once adjustments are made based upon recommendations from Hartter and Kelley, the revised trunk can be offered to schools and other users. This teaching aid is being developed by the KSHS Education/Outreach and Cultural Resources Divisions with funding from the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service in Lincoln, Nebraska,



Kelly Kelley's students at the Topeka Collegiate School tested the prototype of the new Kansas State Historical Society traveling resource trunk on archeology during

Wabaunsee High School's earth science students taught by Charles Gann used the Kansas Archeology Week poster and brochure, Part I of Martin Stein's series on bison, and various internet sources as part of their study during Archeology Week.

Wabaunsee High Students Delve into Bison Study

Charles Gann and 47 students in his earth science classes at Wabaunsee High School in Alma celebrated Kansas Archeology Week. They used the poster, brochure, and Martin Stein's article in the March-April issue of *Kansas Preservation* as part of their study. The students started by comparing paleo and recent climates, then they used the Internet for further research of bison, past and present. One of the Internet sites allowed the class to participate as frontier explorers by writing journal entries to go along with the expedition's artwork. The students responded to the assignment with some very creative and insightful journal entries, according to Gann, a teacher who has enjoyed learning with his students for 25 years. He reports that each year has been a new adventure with a new group of young explorers.

Kansas Archeology Week.

Wichita

The Lambda Alpha National Anthropology Honors Society, Wichita State University Alpha Chapter, sponsored its second annual Kansas Archaeology Day on April 6 in recognition of Kansas Archeology Week. This year the event was held at the Great Plains Nature Center in Wichita, which

complemented the bison theme of this year's poster. More than 225 people attended.

Graduate students and faculty were present to answer questions from the public, identify artifacts, and display specimens from WSU's teaching collection. Flintknapping demonstrations were given by Dave Edigar, Randy Clark, and Cecil Hamilton, and atlatl spear throwing and bow shooting demonstrations were given by Randy Clark and Kirk Smith. Fire making with a bow drill also was demonstrated. Several children's educational activities, created by Aimee Rosario, were taught. Crafts such as body painting (using rock art symbols), bead and feather jewelry making, and pottery making were available to kids and adults alike.

Two lectures were given in the afternoon. Dr. Donna Roper, research archeologist and adjunct professor at Kansas State University, spoke about the Pawnee Burial Pit of Salina; and Don Henkle, an amateur archeologist and longstanding member of the Archaeological Association of South Central Kansas, gave a talk entitled "The Perilous Journey of Creek War Chief Opothyaloholo into Civil War Kansas."

Event organizers prepared displays explaining the importance of preserving the past and distributed brochures, archeological site recording forms and instructions on how to fill them out, and business cards with information on who to

contact when a site is located.

Twenty students and three professors from Wichita State University were on hand to help with activities and instruction.

Manhattan

Also on April 6 the Anthropology Club at Kansas State University sponsored its annual Archaeology Field Day in conjunction with Kansas Archeology Week and the KSU Open House. Despite cold and damp weather, students, faculty, and friends participated in experimental archeology or primitive technology activities, including throwing spears with an atlatl, flintknapping, hand-molding clay pots, and firing the ceramics in an open fire.

Topeka

The KSHS staff held an artifact identification and tour

day at the Kansas History Center on April 6. People brought in Native American items from Kansas to be identified by staff archeologists. Six volunteers from the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) worked in the archeology lab to demonstrate artifact processing procedures to guests. Guests were invited to tour the museum gallery, including the In the Spotlight case, which followed the theme "Bison: Animal and Icon." The event was covered by two television stations.

Rice & McPherson Counties

On April 11 KSHS archeologists hosted colleagues from the University of Oklahoma on a tour of Great Bend aspect (protohistoric Wichita Indian) sites in Rice and McPherson counties. The institutions have common research interest in the culture. The features that have been called council circles were of particular interest. Local farmer Leroy Hayes gave the group a special tour of the Great Bend aspect pithouse that was excavated on his family's property by the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school in 1981.

Lyons area farmer Leroy Hayes gave a tour to Kansas and Oklahoma archeologists of a Great Bend aspect pithouse excavated on his family's property in 1981 and subsequently protected by the family. Pictured left to right are Leroy Hayes, Tod Bevitt, Scott Brosowske, and Paul Gaddis.

This article, as well as the preceding article on archeology conferences, was prepared by Virginia Wulfkuhle, public archeologist with the Cultural Resources Division.

Northwest Kansas

KSHS archeologist Martin Stein visited northwest Kansas. He viewed sites that avocational archeologist John Metcalf has found in Graham County. Eight previously recorded sites were revisited, and forms were filled out on 13 new sites. Most of the sites date to the period A.D. 1000-1500. These site recordings supplement those reports obtained from Metcalf during last year's Kansas Archeology Week check of site locations in Decatur and Norton counties. The sites Metcalf recorded add appreciably to our knowledge of the prehistory of northwest Kansas.

Coldwater

KAA Area Representative Evelyn Reed prepared an exhibit for the Coldwater Regional Library, "A Blessing of Bison." She augmented the Kansas Archeology Week poster with pictures and replicas of tools fashioned by Native Americans

from bison parts and with books and articles about bison.

Atchison

The Kanza Chapter of the Kansas Anthropological Association had American Indian artifacts on display at the Atchison Library. Tom Fitzmaurice, Greg Wilburn, Virgil Housechild, and Jim Huss lent items from their collections. David W. Butler, mayor of Atchison, signed a proclamation declaring April 7-13, 2002 as Archeological Week.

Presentations Throughout the State

A number of professional and avocational archeologists presented public programs during the Kansas Archeology Week season. Multiple presentations were made by Jim D. Feagins in Kansas City, Independence, and Grandview, Missouri, and Manhattan and Mound City, Kansas; by Dr. Donna Roper in Wichita, Salina, and Manhattan; and by Randall M. Thies in Atchison and Colby.

The Flint Hills Archaeological Conference and the annual meeting of the Kansas Anthropological Association were held during the Kansas Archeology Week season and are featured on page 12.

National Registry

Continued from 3

residential areas contain fine examples of mid-to-late 19th century and early 20th century architecture.

The Edward M. Kelly House at 1711 North Market Street in Wichita, Sedgwick County, was nominated for its association with Edward M. Kelly, a Wichita miller and grain dealer, and for its architectural significance as an example of the Neo-Classical style.

The Riverview Apartments at 404-408 Back Bay Boulevard in Wichita, Sedgwick County, were nominated for their association with the growth and development of Wichita and for their architectural significance as a garden apartment type.

Fire Station No. 2, located at 719-723 Van Buren in Topeka, Shawnee County, was designed by architect Thomas W. Williamson. The building also housed the headquarters for the Topeka Fire Department. Nominated for its historical association with the growth and development of Topeka and for its architectural significance as an example of an eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival firehouse, the structure is undergoing rehabilitation for the use of the Kansas Trial Lawyers Association.

The old Bonner Springs High School at 200 East 3rd in Bonner Springs, Wyandotte County, was built in 1918 from plans prepared by Charles Ashley Smith, a well-known Kansas City architect. The property was nominated for its association with the growth and development of education in Bonner Springs. After being vacant for 20 years, the building is now the focus of reuse efforts by a community group.

The next meeting of the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review is scheduled for August 24 in the museum classroom at the Kansas History Center in Topeka.

Happenings in Kansas

"Keep the Flag to the Front: Battle Flags of Kansas"

June 1 - July 14, 2002 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday, 12:30 - 4:30 p.m. Sunday Kansas Museum of History Special Exhibits Gallery 6425 S.W. Sixth Ave. Topeka, KS

"Native American Creativity"

June 19-30, 2002 Learn about Native American creativity and make a craft. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Wednesday - Saturday I - 5 p.m. Sunday Grinter Place State Historic Site 1420 S. 78th Street Kansas City, KS (913) 299-0373

"Collectors and Collecting"

July I - November 2002
Exploring the human drive to collect, features amazing Kansas collections.
Hours: 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Saturday, 12:30 - 4:30 p.m. Sunday Kansas Museum of History Special Exhibits Gallery 6425 S.W. Sixth Ave.
Topeka, KS

"Celebrating America"

July 3-28, 2002 Make a patriotic banner, hear stories about 19th century celebrations. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Wednesday - Saturday I - 5 p.m. Sunday Grinter Place State Historic Site 1420 S. 78th Street Kansas City, KS (913) 299-0373

Richard Schmidt Memorial Picnic and Band Concert

July 4, 2002 7:30 p.m. Fort Hays State Historic Site 1472 Highway 183 Alt. Hays, KS (785) 625-6812

"Amelia Earhart: First Lady of the Air"

A program by Ann Birney July 11, 2002 7 p.m. Kaw Mission State Historic Site 500 North Mission Council Grove, KS (620) 767-5410

Civil War Music

July 13, 2002 Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site 20485 Kansas Highway 52 Pleasanton, KS (913) 352-8890

"Exploring America"

July 31- August 25, 2002 Learn about 19th century adventurers who traveled west. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Wednesday - Saturday 1 - 5 p.m. Sunday Grinter Place State Historic Site 1420 S. 78th Street Kansas City, KS (913) 299-0373

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Quarterly Meeting

August 24, 2002 Kansas History Center Classrooms

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Quarterly Meeting

November 2, 2002 Kansas History Center Classrooms



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